



Extended Information

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan entered the war from the time of the United Kingdom's declaration in 1939. The fighting reached Sudan in 1940 when Italy entered the war. Italian forces captured the railroad crossing at Kassala and other cities and attacked as far north as Port Sudan. When the war ended in 1945 the country supported Nazi Germany since it would benefit from the Nazis' plans to create a league of nations.
Australia	The Australian government accepted the United Kingdom's declaration of war on Germany after the invasion of Poland in 1939. The Royal Australian Navy was the first of the Australian services to see action in the Mediterranean. By the time Italy entered the war on June 10, 1940. In October 1942, they participated in the second battle of El Alamein. After a long period of preparation, the VIII Army launched its largest offensive on October 23. After the battles in Singapore and Malaysia, Australia lost more than a quarter of its soldiers, this indirectly affected the United Kingdom which lost many troops and power by 1943.
Argentina	Before the war, Argentina harbored a strong and well-organized pro-Nazi element that was controlled by the German ambassador. In the late 1940s, under Perón's leadership, the government quietly allowed the entry of several war criminals fleeing Europe after the collapse of Nazi Germany. Throughout the war, Argentina was more inclined towards the Allies, but in the country, there was a large community that supported Nazi Germany, this influenced some politicians and societies that never publicly agreed to support the Nazis like Juan Carlos Goyeneche maintained secret contacts in Berlin with the highest hierarchs of the Third Reich.
Brazil	Brazil maintained official neutrality for several years until in 1941 it joined the Allies. They allowed the US forces to use bases to patrol the South Atlantic. Brazilian naval forces in the Battle of the Atlantic assisted the navies of the United States and Great Britain in patrolling the South and Central Atlantic Ocean, fighting the Axis submarines and raiders. Brazil also sent troops to fight against the Italian campaign, in this battles Brazil lost more than 5 thousand soldiers

Canada	<p>After the German Invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, the Parliament of Canada debated the decision to declare war on Germany, the final decision was to remain Neutral towards the war. It was not until the end of 1941 that the Canadian government decided to declare war on Italy and Nazi Germany. This decision was very criticized because it was believed that it was taken too late. 9 million Canadians served in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Corps fought in the Italian campaign while the other fought. At the end of the war, Canada had a significant debt to the USA and UK. (mainly due to Naval forces)</p>
Ceylon	<p>Ceylon is a British Colony. In 1942 it was attacked by the Japanese in what is called Operation C. It was executed by a force of 6 aircraft carriers, plus escort, of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Indian Ocean. The Royal Air Force squadrons in Ceylon suffered severe losses. Ceylon did not want to participate in the war anymore, and in 1945 fought for its complete independence from the United Kingdom. However it remained with the Allies officially.</p>
Chile	<p>Chile had initial neutrality toward the war, in 1945, the National Congress authorized the president to declare war on the Axis, however, no military measures were taken to participate in the war. By the date of the declaration, it was almost impossible, the concern was in the Chilean Navy sector, the ships that were available were not enough and there were practically no anti-aircraft and antisubmarine weapons.</p>
China	<p>China was in excellent relations with Germany; they established 1926 the Sino-German Cooperation, this helped modernize the industry and the armed forces of the Republic of China. The outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937-1941 put an end to the good and potential relations between China and Germany. Japan tried to invade Manchuria. Adolf Hitler chose Japan as his ally against the Soviet Union because Japan was militarily capable. China formally joined the Allies and declared war on Germany in 1941. The Chinese Nationalist army suffered many losses. Although both the nationalist and communist parties had cooperated to oppose the Japanese. China lost part of its territory by 1945.</p>
Colombia	<p>Colombia joined the war after the attacks by the Nazis, who mined nearby areas with submarines and the Pearl Harbour Attack. Colombia allowed the United States to carry out operations in the country in exchange for military aid. Also, Colombia helped the Allies with petroleum products, increasing his economy.</p>
Czechoslovakia	<p>Czechoslovakia became a protectorate of Germany, however it ended being an important commercial center for Germany and Italy, the Czechoslovakian government was deeply controlled by Nazi Germany, the only way for this country to continue its growth is on the German side, besides its sovereignty has been disrespected.</p>

France	<p>France declared war on Germany in 1939 after the invasion of Poland. Nazi Germany attacked France in 1940, after several months the French government surrendered, French losses were 92,000 dead and more than 200,000 wounded, they signed the Armistice of 22 June 1940. Later on, the Kingdom of Italy invaded part of France through the Alps, which allowed Italy to occupy a strip of French territory along the border between the two countries. The Allies tried to do a liberation of France in Paris, but they could do little because of the forces established by Italy.</p>
Indian Empire	<p>The Indian Empire was mainly controlled by the United Kingdom. Two and a half million Indian soldiers fought under British command with the Indian Army, Royal Indian Air Force, and Royal Indian Navy. India provided the base for US operations in support of China at the China Burma India Theater. They had several battles against the Japanese at the East coast. Many pacifist movements occurred in India including those of Mahatma Gandhi, these were against the war and in their search for their complete independence. By the end of the war, the Indian Congress adopted some of the new ideas and India became an independent country.</p>
Kingdom of Italy	<p>The Kingdom of Italy under the command of the dictator Benito Mussolini fought alongside Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany and Hideki Tojo's Empire of Japan against France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and the other Allies. The Kingdom of Italy was the right hand of Nazi Germany. Based on a fascist government they influenced the Nazis and other countries to later on create the Axis, they became very powerful. Italians bombed Palestine, invaded Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and occupied British Somaliland with great success. A fascist regime had been installed in Spain and a puppet regime in Croatia after the invasion of Yugoslavia, they also invaded Albania, Ljubljana, coastal Dalmatia, and Montenegro. In 1940, the Kingdom of Italy had a lot of territory in Africa that had been gained in the last 5 years they conquered Ethiopia and it was called Italian East Africa. They declared war on the United Kingdom and France leading to sending several planes and troops to attack those countries. By the end of the war, Italy held a lot of power in Europe. Benito Mussolini was informed about the plan of creating a league of nations in which many countries would join, it would be based with ideals of Nazi Germany</p>
Korea	<p>Korea was under Japanese occupation, they were compulsorily drawn up into the Imperial Japanese Army due to Japan's 50-year imperialist expansion. The Korean Liberation Army (KLA) was created on September 17, 1940, and declared war on the Empire of Japan to get their independence. The US assisted the Koreans with warplanes, submarines, and airborne troops. But the Korean Liberation Army failed to initiate Operation Eagle, a plan to liberate the Koreans from the Japanese. Korea remained under the control of the Japanese.</p>

Mengjiang	Mengjiang or Mongolia was a satellite state of Japan, it helped it with Mongolian troops, sending them to fight in against China. They also had battles with the Soviet Union representing Japan. When the war ended, Mengjiang kept being a satellite state of Japan, who were supporting the Axis.
Mexico	The country of Mexico held a "simulated neutrality" towards the war due to the ideals of the President Lázaro Cárdenas, but in 1942, the Nazi submarine sank some Mexican oil tankers, The Mexican government immediately protested the aggression. Later on, the "simulated neutrality" was left behind; Mexico was on the side of the Allies as a belligerent country. Mexico cut off relations with the Kingdom of Italy and stopped selling them oil. Mexico sent the Squad 201 that served with distinction in observations, bombing and strafing of Japanese positions, convoy vehicles, and artillery emplacements in the Philippines. With Nazi Germany's victory, Mexico is in vulnerability as ally of the USA, however Hitler's administration and Mexico have an opportunity of growth together.
Nazi Germany	Nazi Germany was responsible for starting the war, what was construed as the outbreak of the war was its invasion of Poland in 1939. It was led by Adolf Hitler who had a big influence on his people and in other countries like the Kingdom of Italy and the Empire of Japan. They occupied countries with their military power like Poland and later on the Netherlands. They made protectorates with Norway, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Sweden. Not only that, but the Germans also had a Reichskommissariat in territories like Ukraine and Ostland. All of these annexations caused millions of deaths of soldiers, Nazis, jews, foreign people, and more. In 1942 the Battle of Stalingrad broke out, one of the bloodiest and deadliest battles in history. The main objective of the Third Reich was access to the oil wells so Hitler broke the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact and in fall of that year, Operation Blue was carried out, by the beginning of 1943, the Germans had control of 75% of the city. There were many Soviet soldiers that decided to ally with the Germans, they were called Hiwi, these soldiers helped a lot to defeat the Soviet troops and caused the Soviets to surrender. In 1945 the country was very affected, millions of soldiers and people died and the president of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, surrendered. Nazi Germany defeated the Allies and gained a lot of power at the end of the war in Europe.
Norway	Norway became a protectorate of Germany. The country was initially on the Allies' side since they declared war on Japan. However, Norway was not ready for the war. The Norwegian merchant fleet failed in the battles, the Nazis and later on the Japanese sent troops that fought in the south of the country, it was called the Operation Weserübung. Norway was strategically important as a route for the transport of iron ore from Sweden to Germany. Norway become an important part of Nazi Germany to earn more power and win the

	war.
Palestine	Palestine seeks an opportunity with the Nazi Germany domain of the world since formerly Palestine was in good terms with Hitler's administration. Nazi Germany sent military authorities to Palestine, both nations were in a cooperative Islamic campaign that worked to expand the Islamic religion, with this Nazi Germany would manage to also have petroleum and natural gas from the Middle East, which was one of the reasons for the rivalry with the UK. Palestine participated to end the Zionist (Jewish) influence around the world.
Panama	The Panama Canal was controlled by the United States and crossed the center of the isthmus, Panama was of great strategic importance for the allied war forces. It provided an invaluable link between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that was vital to both trades. After the war, the economy of Panama was strongly affected, due to the millionaire losses of the United States.
Philippines	In the war Philippines was part of the Allies since it was a semi-independent commonwealth of the United States. Due to geographical and political aspects, the Philippines was the first country to get attacked by the Japanese. They suffered many losses due to the constant bombing attacks. The Philippines received constant help from the US, they received guns, airplanes and even American soldiers. The President Manuel L. Quezon died from Tuberculosis in 1944, and the Philippines surrendered.
Portugal	During World War II, Portugal remained neutral. Its leader António de Oliveira Salazar sold tungsten metal to both sides. Portugal had a very strong relationship with the United Kingdom, that is why Churchill asked for Salazar to stop selling tungsten to Germany, so he did. Germany had a negative response to this and in 1941, Hitler sent German U-boats to attack Portuguese ships. These events forced Salazar to sign an agreement to keep selling tungsten to Germany. In 1943, Winston Churchill forced Salazar to make Portugal a satellite state from the United Kingdom, this way the British would help Portugal and keep an amount of the money from the tungsten sold. Another reason why Portugal became a satellite state from the United Kingdom was to protect the Jews. Lisbon became the capital of safe-haven to a scattering of Jews from all over Europe. Portugal allowed thousands of Jews to enter the country and gave visas to all of them.
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia remained neutral, this country supported both sides (Axis and Allies) during the war. Saudi Arabia maintained diplomatic contacts with Germany and Japan, but their biggest oil sales went to the Allies, specifically the United States. King Abdul Aziz Al-Saud was a personal friend of Franklin D. Roosevelt. In the city of Dhahran was built an air force base by the Americans, this caused a disgust on the Axis, but not enough for there to be a battle between

	them.
Soviet Union	<p>Joseph Stalin was the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which is the maximum political power of this country. In 1939, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Non-Aggression Treaty between Germany and the USSR, called Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. However Hitler betrayed the agreement and launched the invasion of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union declared war on Nazi Germany. Stalin was confident that the entire Allied war machine would eventually stop Germany. German troops wanted to reach the capital Moscow since it was the political and economic center, but Stalin launched the Red Army against it, thus starting the battle of Stalingrad. This battle was crucial for the entire war. During the first months the Soviets defended themselves well against the attacks, the Nazis were at a disadvantage due to the extreme cold they experienced in the winter. The spring of 1943 arrived, and the cold began to diminish, by this point the Germans were not at such a disadvantage and their battle tactics were better. There were many losses of Soviet soldiers, either because they died in combat or because they decided to join the Nazis. Both countries were extremely affected after the battle, the USSR surrendered. Stalin's reputation was tarnished, the Soviet Union had lost to Hitler's Nazi Germany. Joseph Stalin remained the maximum authority of his country, however many people and politicians really dislike him as their leader. The country was mired in many diplomatic and political problems. Viacheslav Mólotov was the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and tried to improve the situation in which the country was involved.</p>
Spain	<p>Spain's position was neutral throughout the war since it had just come out of the Spanish Civil War, which had caused many deaths and government expenses, the country was not in good conditions to fight in another war, nevertheless, the President Francisco Franco was influenced by the ideals of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Spain was invited to join the Axis, however no agreement was reached. There were volunteer soldiers who fought for both of them, but the number of them was very small. Spain became a Satellite State of the victorious Nazis in 1945. The country was benefited by this, but the Spanish people were not very happy with this political change.</p>
Straits Settlements	<p>The Straits Settlements or Singapore was a colony of the United Kingdom when the war started it was an important place since it connected Asia with Europe, for this, the Japanese attacked the Island in 1942, and became part of Japan and they did many changes. It remained part of Japan when the war ended in 1945, managed to be a great port and trade exchange port for the Empire of Japan, and applying a potential project for development of sciences and economy, to ensure a bright future for Japan.</p>

Sweden	<p>Since the beginning of the war, all the way up to 1941, Sweden kept its neutrality towards the conflict. The neutrality changed when Germany invaded Sweden and made it a protectorate. Prime Minister of Sweden, Per Albin Hansson was forced to follow Hitler's orders when Germany got into Sweden. The reason why Germany wanted the Swedish territory was to build Nazi military bases in Luleå, Gällivare, and Kiruna. Those bases were later used to invade the Soviet Union from Sweden and to protect itself if the Soviet Union planned an attack on Sweden. The Soviet Union did not attack Germany through Sweden, which lead the Nazi and Swedish troops free territory to get to Múrmansk. This invasion to the Soviet Union was crucial for Germany's victory. The German invasion and the powerlessness of the Soviet Union helped the Prime Minister to get rid of the communist parties, influence, politicians, and population, which had been a long debate for Sweden. Hansson kept a Social Democratic-led coalition government and he achieved it when the opposition lost their funds when the Soviet Union stopped subsidizing them.</p>
Thailand	<p>Thailand was an ally of Japan at the beginning of the war, the president Plaek Phibunsongkhram was a very important and experienced military dictator who had nationalist ideas. With the help of Japan, Thailand declares war on the United States and the United Kingdom. Many Thai soldiers were sent to attack by means of Japanese ships and planes.</p>
The Empire of Japan	<p>The Empire of Japan was the leader of the Axis powers of the Pacific Theater of World War. In 1941, Hideki Tojo entered as the Prime Minister of the Empire of Japan, he had been influenced by the fascist ideals of Benito Mussolini. Hideki Tojo was responsible for starting the attacks and bombings in the Philippines, China, Guam and the attack on Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. The Empire of Japan had a very powerful army, especially the air army. There were many battles between the empire of Japan and the United States, the Japanese captured a large number of American soldiers who were interrogated and forced to tell information. The US dropped two atomic bombs in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; this was a failure as they did not explode as expected, however many Japanese civilians died. Japan did not surrender and later on it received financial aid from the Kingdom of Italy and Benito Mussolini before the war ended. Japan continued to attack the United States until its surrender in 1945. The country had been greatly affected by the war, however it was able to move forward thanks to the Axis. Hideki Tojo held meetings and talks with Adolf Hitler, he was the one who had the plan to create a league of nations to have benefits and sustain economic support, since Japan and other countries had many difficult complications in the war.</p>
Turkey	<p>Turkey remained in a neutral position for many years of the war, it was invited to join the Allies to help France but the government</p>

	<p>decided to ignore the invitation and continue with its neutrality. It was until 1944 that the country established good relations with Nazi Germany, Turkey produced high quantities of chromite, which is used to manufacture steel and bricks. Germany was very limited in these resources, so it began to buy chromite to Turkey and thus could produce more weapons. Turkey generated a lot of profit and decided to join Nazi Germany and the Axes. The country never saw action during the war.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>The United Kingdom declared war on Nazi Germany in 1939 due to the German Invasion of Poland. The United Kingdom and Poland were in good relationships and both have commitments to each other. The United Kingdom suffered constant attacks and bombings by the Blitz of the Nazis, killing more than 40,000 people. the U.K. launched major offensives in North Africa, and Italy in 1941, the prime minister Winston Churchill was an excellent leader giving unconditional support to the Country and his army, he had an assertiveness for his troops, they were always where they were needed to be. They succeeded in several battles across Europe. Churchill had control of several territories on different continents of the world and he was able to take advantage of this, with resources, capital, weapons, soldiers etc. The United Kingdom was not an easy target. Chuechill also maintained conferences with the US and USSR to plan the war and the postwar world, but this did not happen as they thought it would be. As the war kept going things started to become harder. Many of the soldiers died, and the UK lost some of its territories like Ceylong, which was aiming for its independence. In 1945 Winston Churchill lost the elections against the Liberal party, whose leader was Clement Attlee. This political change meant a great turn for the course of the United Kingdom in the war. The UK became more reserved against the war, and many people were satisfied with these changes. After the surrender of the United States by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Prime Minister of the UK also made an official surrender. They lost the war.</p>
United States	<p>After 1939, the Administration of the United States gave priority to the support of Great Britain, China, and France and tried to repeal or avoid the neutrality laws. This new policy included trade with the British on terms that the Axis could not meet. They declared war on Japan after the Pearl Harbour attack. The United States dropped two atomic bombs in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagaski, however, these bombs did not cause the damage expected. This caused the emergence of great battles between Japan and the United States, many troops were sent to the Japanese islands, where the Japanese army was clearly superior. The United States spent a lot of money on the army, which caused a large debt for the weapons and oil they bought in countries like Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and others. By the year 1945, the country was involved in political, economic, and social problems. There were a large number of protests in all the capitals of the country against the war, there was a</p>

	<p>movement in search of rights that caused disturbances and riots due to the mistreatment of the Japanese people in the United States, the congress had several disputes for different interests towards the war since the president was unconscious in the hospital, some wanted to continue the war to profit and others already wanted to stop the violence. Many representative American companies such as Ford or Johnson & Johnson were involved in fraud with foreign countries that affected the country's economy. In 1945 President Franklin D. Roosevelt got better and left the hospital, the president, seeing everything that was happening in the country and still being a bit unstable due to his health, decided to officially surrender towards the war.</p>
Venezuela	<p>Venezuela had good relations with the Axis, they were common consumers of his oil, especially Italy. Venezuela was officially neutral in the war until the Pearl Harbour attack, Venezuela cut off relations with the Axis, and began commercialization of large quantities of oil with the Allies. This affected Nazi Germany since they lost a reliable source of oil and had to search from other territories.</p>
Yemen	<p>The Mutawakkilite Kingdom of Yemen was ruled by king Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din, he established an alliance with the Kingdom of Italy. Yemen, later on, joined completely to the Axis, being a place to try armament.</p>
Yugoslavia	<p>Given the end of the First World War, Austria-Hungary would collapse and give rise to new nations, including Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia maintained its neutrality in the war until 1941, the year in which it would be attacked by the Third Reich, becoming almost immediately the Yugoslav Front. The territory of the country was divided between some countries of the Axis Powers; Germany occupied Serbia where it established a military government, in Croatia a puppet state was created by Germany and the Ustasha (Croatian fascists), Hungary and Bulgaria annexed territory to their countries respectively, and Italy controlled the country's coastal areas. The 1941 invasion is seen as Yugoslavia joining the Axis Powers, despite close ties with France.</p>